

THE
CHRONICLE
OF THE
KINGS
OF
ENGLAND,
FROM
THE NORMAN CONQUEST UNTO
THE PRESENT TIME.

BY R. DODSLEY.

A NEW EDITION ENLARGED.



LONDON

PRINTED FOR VERNOR AND HOOD, BIRCHIN LANE;
AND F. NEWBURY, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.



THE
PREFACE.

NATHAN BEN SADDI, a servant of God, of the house of Israel, to all and every of his readers, whether Jew or Gentile, greeting.

Notwithstanding that many have taken in hand to write the history of England, it seemed good unto me also, most excellent reader, to set forth in order some things that have happened since the conquest of William the Norman.

Now this I have chosen to do in the manner of our forefathers, the ancient Jewish historians, as being not only the most concise, but most venerable way of writing.

Howbeit, I would not that thou shouldst be offended, or take in evil part, that I have adventured to imitate those sublime originals; neither let it enter into thine heart, that I have done this thing in sport, or wantonness of wit; for verily I abound

not

not therewith, as thou wilt undoubtedly perceive.

Nevertheless, in perusing this delectable history, thou wilt meet with abundant matter both for information and amusement, and peradventure also for instruction.

And it shall come to pass when thou readeſt of the foolish kings that have ruled the land, then shall thy soul be troubled, and thou shalt say within thyself, how small a portion of sense sufficeth to govern a great kingdom!

But when thou readeſt of the kings that were wise and great, then shall thy heart be glad, and thou shalt compare the passed times with the present, and rejoice therein and laugh exceedingly.

Moreover thou wilt find, that the end of the first was bitterness and shame, but the end of the last was glory and honour; These shall be set up as a light unto kings in all ages, but those as a warning from generation to generation.

THE
CHRONICLE,
&c.



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Now it came to pass in the year one thousand sixty and six, in the month of September, on the eighth day of the month, that William of Normandy, surnamed the bastard, landed in England, and pitched his tent in a field near the town of Hastings.

Then Harold the king, attended by all

B

his

his nobles, came forth to meet him with a numerous army, and gave him battle.

And it was fought from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same.

But the Lord gave up Harold into the hands of his enemies, and he was pierced with an arrow, and his army was routed with exceeding great slaughter.

Then William the bastard took on him the royal robes, and the scepter, and the diadem, and was made king of England, and was called the conqueror.

And he seized the coffers of king Harold ; and the gold, and the silver, and the precious stones, and all the treasures he distributed to his followers.

And he built a strong castle, and he fortified it with a wall and a ditch ; and it is called the tower of London unto this day.

And he subdued the land, and subjected it unto him ; and that they might not rebel against him, he despoiled his subjects of all manner of instruments of war.

And

And he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in the kingdom, and how much appertained to each person, which he wrote in a book called dooms-day book.

And he raised a tribute from every one, according to his substance, and oppressed them greatly.

Moreover he made a law, and caused it to be observed throughout the whole kingdom, that at the ringing of a bell, all his subjects, from the greatest even unto the least, should extinguish their fires, and suffer no light to appear in their houses upon pain of death.

So it was called the Curfew-bell; and at the sound thereof the lights were extinguished, and our fathers slept in the dark.

These are the acts of William the bastard; who after he had reigned twenty and one years, died, and was buried in his own tomb at Roan in Normandy, and Rufus his son reigned in his stead.



WILLIAM RUFUS.

Now Rufus was thirty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twelve years and ten months, and his mother's name was Matilda.

And he was a very wicked man, and his heart was set to do evil continually; and he contemned the gods of his fathers, and believed not; he banished also the priests, and converted the sacred revenues to his own use.

Wherefore

Wherefore the Lord smote him with sickness, and his sickness seemed unto death.

Then his heart trembled within him, and he repented him of his sin; and he sent for the high priest, and besought him, saying,

I have done evil in the sight of the Lord, in seizing the vacant bishopricks; wherefore now, I pray thee, take back the things which belong to the church, that it may be well with me, and that my soul may live.

Howbeit, when the sickness left him, he forgot all that he had promised, and returned to his evil ways.

Nevertheless he was a valiant prince, and he fought against the Welch, and discomfited them, and drove them into the mountains, and conquered the southern part of the country.

And Malcolm also, king of the Scots, made war upon him; but he slew him in battle, and put his army to flight.

And in these days were great divisions in the church, and Urban the pope bethought himself how he might put an end to them; and he sent messengers to all the princes of Christendom, saying, Behold now, O ye Christian princes, the infidels have taken the city Jerusalem, even the city of our God; they have possessed themselves of the holy land, and profaned the sacred places: wherefore now, I pray ye, let us unite together, and drive them from the face of the earth, to the end that the holy city may be delivered from the pollutions of evil doers, and from the scorn of unbelievers.

So all the Christian princes united together, and raised a numerous army; and they distinguished themselves by a red cross, which they wore on the upper garment, wherefore this expedition was called the Crusade; and they marched into Palestine, and besieged the holy city, and took it.

And it came to pass in those days that the sea over-flowed its banks, insomuch that
great

great part of the lands of earl Godwin, in Kent, were overwhelmed and lost in the sea; and the place is called Godwin's sands unto this day.

And Rufus builded a great hall, the like of which had not been seen in England; the length thereof was two hundred and seventy feet, and the breadth thereof was seventy and four feet; and he called it Westminster-hall.

And it came to pass on a certain day, as he hunted in the forest which his father had made, that he was slain with an arrow; and his body was carried in a cart to the city of Winchester, and was buried there; and Henry his brother reigned in his stead.



HENRY I.

Now Henry was a learned man, and a prince of exceeding great wisdom, inso-much that he was furnamed Beauclerk: and he set himself to enact good laws, and to govern his people wisely.

And he restored to the English the privilege of having lights in their houses, after the ringing of the Curfew bell.

And he granted a charter, whereby he confirmed the rights of the church, and
relin-

relinquished his claim to the vacant bishopricks; and he forgave all debts due to the crown, all offences committed before his coronation, and confirmed the statutes of Edward the confessor.

Moreover, he ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard measure throughout the kingdom, and it is called a yard unto this day.

And he instituted the high court of parliament, and assembled them together in the city of Salisbury; he appointed also the watch.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, the lampreys that he ate, and the children that he begat, are they not written in the book of Baker the historian?

And Henry reigned over England thirty and five years, and he died, and Stephen earl of Boloign reigned in his stead.



STEPHEN

AND Stephen was a goodly man, and a man of great valour; howbeit, as he was not the rightful heir, he bethought himself how he might best obtain the affections of the people; and he fought by all manner of ways to please them.

To the nobles he gave leave to build them forts and castles on their own lands; he won favour with the priests by exempting them from temporal authority; the gentry
he

he pleased with leave to hunt in his forests; and he pleased the people with freeing them from taxes and impositions.

Nevertheless his reign was full of trouble, the sword was not sheathed, neither ceased he from war all the days of his life.

And now the sin of laziness began to prevail in the land, and the great men and the nobles made unto themselves coaches and chariots, and were drawn through the streets of the city with horses; moreover, their pride increased daily, insomuch that in process of time they were carried on the shoulders of men and blushed not.

And Stephen reigned over England eighteen years and nine months, and he died, and Henry Plantagenet reigned in his stead.



HENRY II.

AND Henry was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England four and thirty years and eight months, and his mother's name was Maub.

And he chose unto himself wife and discreet counsellors of state, he appointed learned and able men to reform abuses in the laws, he disbanded also the foreign army which his father had kept, and utterly
destroyed

destroyed the castles and forts which the nobles and prelates had built in his reign.

And it came to pass, that grievous complaints were made unto the king of divers cruel offences and enormous crimes committed by the clergy, occasioned by their being exempted in the former reign from the civil power, and encouraged, as was said, by the connivance of Becket the high priest.

And the king assembled the priests and the elders together, and he said unto them, Is it not meet that this law should be abolished? and they answered him and said, It is meet.

Then Becket the high priest stood up, and opposed the king with great haughtiness, and refused his assent.

And the wrath of the king was kindled against him, and he caused him to be accused of divers crimes and misdemeanors, and he was condemned by the priests and the elders as a perjured man and a traitor.

Then

Then Becket fled from the presence of the king, and became a fugitive in the land of Gaul.

And it came to pass after some time, that the king was reconciled to Becket, and he sent for him, and took him again into favour, and restored unto him all the honours that he before enjoyed.

Howbeit the pride of his heart was not a jot abated, he burned with choler, and cast about how he might revenge himself of his enemies.

And he suspended some, and some he excommunicated, and became in all respects more insolent than before.

Then certain of the priests and the nobles came unto the king, and complained of Becket, saying, O king! the man whom thou forgavest, is now more wicked than he was before, his crimes are increased seven-fold.

Then the king waxed exceeding wroth, and his countenance changed, and he cried
out,

out, O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this turbulent priest?

Now this saying was heard by certain of the king's servants and they went forth privily, and finding the high priest at the altar, they fell on him and slew him, and dashed out his brains at the foot of the altar, and his blood stained the holy place.

And the priests were inflamed with fury, and they sent unto the pope, accusing the king for the murder of Becket.

And when the messengers came unto the presence of the pope, they bowed down with great reverence before him, saying,

‘ O most holy father! to whom all
 ‘ power in heaven and earth is given, who
 ‘ art appointed over empires and nations to
 ‘ bind their kings in chains, and their
 ‘ nobles in fetters of iron; behold and see
 ‘ how the boar of the wood hath rooted up
 ‘ the vineyard of the Lord of sabaoth! If
 ‘ the rage of tyranny shall embrue with
 ‘ blood the Sanctum Sanctorum, what
 ‘ place

‘ place shall be safe? Wherefore, O most
 ‘ mild keeper of the walls of Jerusalem,
 ‘ arm all the ecclesiastical power you may,
 ‘ unsheath the sword of Peter, and revenge
 ‘ the death of this holy martyr, whose
 ‘ blood crieth out for all the church, and
 ‘ whose divine glory is already revealed in
 ‘ miracles †.’

And the pope was moved exceedingly,
 and he sent unto the king, commanding
 him to purge himself of the crime laid to
 his charge.

And Henry protested his innocence, but
 it availed not: the words he had spoken
 testified against him, and he was compelled
 to expiate his fault by a penance at the tomb
 of Becket.

Now the penance enjoined was this: he
 cloathed himself in woollen, and journeyed
 till he came within sight of the church
 wherein Becket was slain.

† These are the very words that were used in several of their addresses on this occasion.

Then

Then he alighted from his horse, and pulling his shoes from his feet, he walked barefoot till he came to the tomb where the holy man was laid, and he prostrated himself before the shrine, and prayed, and offered rich gifts.

Moreover he uncloathed himself and received discipline from the hands of the monks; and they strake him with rods, that the blood ran from his shoulders.

And the fame of Becket waxed great, and he was canonized, and miracles were wrought at his tomb.

And of the miracles that he wrought, is it not recorded, how he rose from the coffin and lighted the candles at his own burial? and when the funeral ceremony was ended, how he lifted up his head and blessed the people?

He that believeth, let him believe still; and he that doubteth, let him doubt and be damned.

And Henry was a great prince, and he
conquered

conquered the kingdom of Ireland, and added it to his dominions.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, the concubine that he kept in the bower of Woodstock, and how she was poisoned by Eleanor the queen, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry slept with his fathers, and Richard his son reigned in his stead.



RICHARD I.

AND it came to pass at the coronation of Richard, that certain of the Jews pressing in to see the ceremony, were set upon by the people with great rage and fury, and many of them were murdered.

And it was rumoured abroad that the king had commanded that all the Jews should be destroyed? and the tumult increased exceedingly, and the Jews were de-

destroyed in several cities of England with terrible slaughter.

And Richard the king prepared a great army for the holy land ; and to support this expedition, he extorted money from his subjects by all manner of ways, and the priests were instructed to preach up the great merit of this pious undertaking, and the duty of supporting it.

And he set sail for the holy land, with the richest and most powerful fleet that the English had ever seen ; and he came to an anchor at Messina in Sicily, on the three and twentieth day of the month September.

And Tancred the bastard, then king of Sicily, had imprisoned Joanna the sister of Richard, whom he had taken to wife : king Richard therefore assembled his forces together, assaulted the city, and took it.

And in his way to Jerusalem he conquered also the island of Cyprus.

And

And he overcame Saladin the Turk in many battles, and he took from him three thousand camels, and four thousand horses and mules : he took also the towns of Ascalon, Joppa, and Cæsarea, and behaved in all things with exceeding great courage, infomuch that the glory of the king of England eclipsed the glory of all the christian princes.

And it came to pass after he returned from the holy land, as he sat at meat in his palace, word was brought unto him that Philip king of France had laid siege to one of his towns.

Then Richard the king was exceedingly enraged, and he swore in his wrath he would not turn his face till he came to the army of Philip.

And he caused the wall of the room where he was sitting to be broken down, and he assembled his army together, and came up with the French; and the Lord fought for him, and he discomfited the
army

army of Philip, and put them to flight, and he overthrew with his own hand three of the most hardy knights of France.

Wherefore he took for his motto these words, *Dieu & mon droit*; and this device is used by the kings of England unto this day.

And a certain outlaw named Robin Hood, infested the forest of Sherwood in those days, infomuch that none might pass that way without his leave.

Howbeit, he was a charitable thief, giving unto the poor what he took from the rich; and the blood of man he did not shed.

And Richard reigned over England nine years and nine months, and he was wounded with an arrow at the siege of the castle of Chalons, and the wound mortified, and he died thereof, and John his brother reigned in his stead.



JOHN.

AND John came not to the crown by hereditary right, he received it from the hands of Hubert the high priest, who, in his oration before the assembly of the people, declared, that, by all reason, divine and human, none ought to succeed in the kingdom, but who should be, for the worthiness of his virtues, universally chosen by the people, as was this man.

Nevertheless his virtues are not recorded,

ed, neither do we read of this his election; peradventure it was a lye.

And it came to pass that Hubert the high priest died, and Grey bishop of Norwich was elected by king John to succeed him.

But this election was opposed by the pope in favour of Stephen Langton, a cardinal, whom when John refused to admit, a quarrel ensued betwixt the pope and the king; insomuch that the whole nation was laid under an interdict, the king was excommunicated, his subjects were absolved from their obedience, and all divine ordinances ceased, the burying-places were shut up, the dead were cast out as dogs, and remained unburied upon the face of the earth.

Howbeit this severity brake not the spirit of John, nor humbled him a jot.

And in his wrath he sware, by the teeth of God, he would be revenged on the pope, and on all that took part with him.

Accordingly he banished the bishops
from

from the kingdom, and confiscated the lands and goods of all the priests that obeyed the interdict.

Now when the pope perceived the stubbornness of John, and that the roaring of his bulls availed not; he sent messengers unto Philip the king of France, and they came unto the king, and they addressed him, saying:

O Philip, thus saith the pope: As thou regardest the remission of thy sins, assemble now thy army together, and drive out king John from the throne of England, and thou and thy sons after thee shall possess it for ever.

And Philip raised an army, and prepared to invade England.

Then John was sore troubled, and his heart smote him, and he humbled himself before Pandolphus the legate of the pope, and he took the crown from off his head, and laid it at the feet of Pandolphus.

He resigned also his kingdom unto the pope, and he took an oath that he and his

C

successors

successors should hold it from the see of Rome, at the annual tribute of a thousand marks of silver.

Thus ended the contest between the temporal and spiritual sword; and John returned to the bosom of the church, and continued a dutiful son all the days of his life.

Wherefore the holy father supported him against his subjects in all manner of wickedness and oppression.

And he vexed them daily with new taxes and impositions, insomuch that the barons and great men of the kingdom at length made war against him, in behalf of their rights and liberties.

Now these were called the barons wars; and the sword of justice prevailed, and they compelled the king to confirm their ancient privileges, and he signed a charter of rights, which is called Magna Charta unto this day.

Thus wicked princes are sometimes the
instruments

instruments of good to a people whom the Lord loveth.

Now the rest of the acts of king John, the * bridge that he built, and † his blasphemy on the buck, are they not recorded in the book of Baker the historian?

And John reigned over England eighteen years and five months, and he died, and Henry his son reigned in his stead.

* London bridge, which was before of wood, being burnt down in this reign, it was then rebuilt with stone as it now remains.

† It is said, that being a hunting one day at the opening of a fat buck: see, said he, how this deer hath prospered and how fat he is! and yet I dare swear he never heard mass in his life.



HENRY III.

AND Henry was nine years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England fifty and five years, and his mother's name was Isabel.

Now the acts of king Henry, and all the foolish things that he did, behold they are written in the book of Speed the historian.

He that hath patience to read, let him read.

And

And Henry lived all the days of his life,
and he died, and Edward his son reigned
in his stead.



EDWARD I.

AND the Lord pitched his tabernacle in the heart of king Edward, and he became a great prince, and was called Long-shanks.

And he conquered the kingdom of Wales, and overthrow Lewellen the king in battle, and slew him, and cut off his head, and crowned it with ivy, and set it upon the tower of London as a terror to Wales.

And great fear came upon all Welchmen,
and

and they submitted themselves unto Edward, and the two nations became as one people unto this day.

And it came to pass that Alexander king of Scotland died, and great contentions arose between the lords Baliol and Bruce who should be king.

And the matter was referred unto Edward, and he gave it in favour of Baliol, and Baliol was made king, and did homage to Edward for his whole kingdom.

And Edward the king treated king Baliol with great haughtiness, and summoned him to appear before him on every little complaint.

Wherefore the anger of Baliol was kindled against him, and his heart swelled with indignation, and he sought how he might shake off the yoke which galled his neck.

And he sent messengers unto the pope, and got himself absolved from the oaths he had taken to king Edward, and renounced his sovereignty.

Then Edward the king raised an army, and marched against him, and the Lord gave up Baliol into the hands of his enemies, and he was taken prisoner, and carried to the tower of London.

And Edward conquered the kingdom of Scotland, and subjected it unto him; and he burnt the records of the kingdom, and he seized the crown and the scepter, and the regalia, and brought them away :

And the stone also which was Jacob's pillow, and the chair of wood which enclosed it, and it is the coronation chair unto this day.

And Edward the king enacted divers good laws and useful ordinances; and he laid great fines on many of his judges and other magistrates for their corruption; and he raised from their crimes two hundred and thirty six thousand marks.

He banished also the Jews, to the number of fifteen thousand, and confiscated their goods.

And

And Edward reigned over England thirty and four years, seven months, and twenty days ; and he died, and Edward his son reigned in his stead.



EDWARD II.

Now Edward was a wicked prince, and did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord.

And he departed from the worship of his fathers, and made unto himself two idols: and the name of the one was Gaveston, and the name of the other was Spencer.

And he set them up in his high places, and commanded them to be worshipped.

Howbeit

Howbeit certain of the nobles and great men of the kingdom refused to bow down before the idols, which Edward the king had set up.

And great tumults ensued, and the nobles rose up against the king, and reproved him, saying: O king, the gods which thou hast set up are idols, which we nor our fathers ever knew, neither will we worship.

Moreover they plucked them down from their high places, and dashed them in pieces, and utterly destroyed them.

Nevertheless the king repented not, neither turned he from the evil of his ways; wherefore they took from him the crown, and the scepter, and the royal robes, and they deposed him from the government of the kingdom, after he had reigned over England nineteen years, six months, and fifteen days; and Edward his son reigned in his stead.



EDWARD III.

AND Edward was fourteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England fifty years, and his mother's name was Isabella.

And she took upon her the government of the kingdom during the infancy of her son: and her heart lusted after idols, and after all the abominations of her husband.

And she made unto herself an idol, and called its name Mortimer; and she fell
down

down before it, and worshipped with great zeal, day and night.

Howbeit when Edward the king became of age, he was greatly offended at the abominations of his mother: wherefore he put her in prison, and he plucked down the idol which she had set up, and he hung it on a tree, even the tree of Tyburn.

And Edward became a great and mighty king, and begat a son, and called him after his own name: moreover he was afterwards surnamed the Black Prince, and he waxed strong and valiant, and became a mighty warrior in the land.

And he fought the battles of his father, and the arm of the Lord was with him, and he conquered the kingdom of France, and took prisoner the king thereof, with his son and many of the nobles.

And Edward the king took on him the sovereignty of France, and he quartered the arms of the kingdom; and his successors

fors are called kings of France unto this day.

And the Black Prince restored also to his kingdom Peter king of Castile, and defeated his enemies.

And his name became great over all the earth, and the princes thereof sought his friendship.

Howbeit, as it is written of old, *the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong*, a distemper took him, and he died in the forty and sixth year of his age; and the glory of Edward his father from that time forth diminished.

In these days lived thilk grete poet, hight Geoffery Chaucere, the fader of Inglish poesie, whose workis been ritten in rime, and imprinted in a boke, yclyped the workis of maister Geoffery Chaucere: and he smothed the tonge of his contrie, and his fame is woxen grete in the lond.

Now the rest of the acts of king Edward, and the noble order of the garter that he instituted,

stituted, behold they are written in the book of Ashmole the herald.

And Edward reigned over England fifty years, and he died, and Richard his grandson reigned in his stead.



RICHARD II.

AND Richard was a wicked prince, and did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, oppressing the people, and loading them with grievous impositions.

And he laid a tax on the heads of all his subjects, from fifteen years old and upwards, of what sex or condition soever, which was called the poll-tax, and it was collected with great strictness and severity.

And it came to pass, that one of the
tax-

tax-gatherers came to the house of a certain tyler at the town of Darford in Kent, commonly called Wat the tyler, and demanded the tax for one of his daughters.

And Wat the tyler said unto him, Nay verily, but thou shouldst not demand the tax of my daughter, for the maiden is not yet fifteen years old.

Howbeit the tax-gatherer believed not the words of her father, for the virgin was fair and comely to look on.

Wherefore he stooped down, and put his hand beneath the garments of the maiden, to see if peradventure the signs of her womanhood might not appear; and he discovered her nakedness.

And the virgin was covered with shame, inasmuch that she spake not a word.

But the impudence of the thing incensed her father, and his indignation kindled against the officer, and he had a hammer in his hand, with which he strake him on the head that his brains came out.

And

And immediately a great tumult arose, and all the people defended the action of Wat the tyler, and praised his courage: moreover they chose him for their captain, and determined to abolish the tax.

And they marched in a body and encamped on Black-Heath, and he was joined there by Jack Straw, and their number increased to an hundred thousand men.

And a certain priest named Ball, was chaplain to the army, and he preached to the multitude from these words;

When Adam daltve and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?

From hence he taught them that all men were born equal, that it was never the design of heaven that one part of mankind should be the slaves and vassals of the other; and therefore exhorted them to destroy the nobility, the clergy, the magistrates, and all who pretended to lord it over them.

With

With these pious resolutions they marched to London, and encamped on Tower-Hill, plundering and burning the houses of all whom they thought their enemies.

And they set fire to the Temple, and burnt and destroyed the writings of all the lawyers; they burned also the palace and all the rich furniture of the duke of Lancaster in the Savoy.

And they dragged from the churches and from the altars many who had fled for refuge, and slew them in the streets.

And they strake off the head of Simon Sudbury archbishop of Canterbury, and Hales the high treasurer, and many more on Tower-Hill.

Then the king sent messengers unto them, desiring to know what they would have: and Wat the tyler demanded to speak with the king in person.

Then Richard the king, attended by many of his nobles, and the mayor and the aldermen of London, went forth to
meet

meet him, and they met him in Smithfield.

And he behaved with great arrogance, and his demands were so extravagant that the king knew not what answer to make unto him.

Moreover he commanded the squire who held the sword of the king to deliver it to him: howbeit the squire took courage and refused to deliver it, saying, The sword of a king would ill become the hand of a knave.

Now Wat the tyler was vexed at this saying, and he advanced with his sword to slay the squire.

Then William Walworth, the mayor of London, was exceedingly enraged at the insolence of the tyler, and he stepped forth, and smote him with a dagger that he died: wherefore the dagger was added to the arms of the city.

Thus ended the insurrection of Wat
Tyler

Tyler and Jack Straw ; and all the rabble returned each to his own house.

And Richard the king made unto himself idols, as Edward the second his predecessor had done : and the thing which he did, displeased the people, and they took the crown from off his head, and put it on the head of Henry duke of Lancaster, the son of John of Gaunt.



HENRY IV.

AND Henry was thirty and three years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirteen years, five months, and one and twenty days.

And he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, as most of his fathers had done.

Howbeit he made an act for burning of hereticks; and they that could not believe as the church commanded, were tied to a
stake

stake till the flames consumed them: and for this he was called by the priests and the monks, the writers of that time, a pious and religious prince.

And he was seized with an apoplexy, and he died, and Henry his son reigned in his stead.



HENRY V.

AND Henry was a valiant prince, and a great warriour.

And he laid claim to the crown of France, and marched into the kingdom with an army of thirty thousand men, taking the town of Harfleur, with many other strong towns.

And he defeated the French army at the battle of Agincourt, and slew to the number of sixty thousand men. And the Lord fought
for

for him, and the whole kingdom was given into his hands, and he appointed John duke of Bedford the regent thereof.

And it came to pass that the doctrines of Wickliffe the preacher, who had been condemned by the church as an heretick, began now to spread over England, and prevailed much.

And the tenets he taught were these: That the bread and wine in the sacrament of the altar, still continued to be bread and wine after the consecration of the priest; that the worship of images was idolatry, and a great sin; that pilgrimages, penances, and confessions to the priests were not at all necessary to salvation, but only a good life.

Now these were esteemed detestable doctrines, and damnable heresies.

And great fear came upon all priests, lest the eyes of the people should be opened, and their craft exposed: wherefore they besought the king that he would join with

D

them

them in extirpating out of the land all who should teach or profess these dangerous truths.

And Sir John Oldcastle lord Cobham, a man of virtue and great reputation, with Sir Robert Acton, and many others, were hanged and burnt in Smithfield for professing the same.

Thus truth was defeated, and ignorance again prevailed in the land; the priests and the levites triumphed, and the minds of the people were cloathed in darkness, and fed with error.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, and all that he did, are they not written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry reigned over England thirty and four years, and he died, and Henry his son reigned in his stead.



HENRY VI.

AND Henry was eight months old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirty and nine years, and his mother's name was Catharine.

And in him was fulfilled what was written of old, *Woe to that nation whose king is a child*; for he proved a weak and unfortunate prince, losing by his misconduct all that Henry his father had won.

And in these days there appeared a

false prophets, named Joan of Arc; and she called herself the *maid of God*, and pretended to be sent from heaven to deliver the kingdom of France from the English yoke.

And she wrought miracles, and performed many wonderful things.

She raised also the siege of Orleans, and defeated the English wherever she came, insomuch that the French believed her to be conducted by the finger of God; but the English thought her sent from the devil, and the soldiers began to be terrified at her presence.

Howbeit, she was at length taken by the English at the city of Roan in Normandy; and she was convicted of witchcraft, and they burnt her there, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, *Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.*

In this reign began the cruel war betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster, where brother fought with brother, the
father

father againſt his ſon, and the ſon againſt his father, till the rivers flowed with the blood thereof, and rage and ſlaughter made deſolate the land.

At length Edward Plantagenet duke of York, having overthrown the king in many battles, and taken him priſoner, depoſed him from the government, and was crowned king of England.



EDWARD IV.

AND Edward was nineteen years old when he came to the crown, and he was tall and well favoured, and of an exceeding graceful presence.

Moreover he was a prince of great courage and wisdom, and he set himself to enact good laws, and to reform the abuses in his government.

And he sat in the court of justice three
days

days himself, that he might be a witness how his laws were executed.

And many more good qualities had Edward; howbeit he lusted after women exceedingly, and he was a gallant prince, and young and handsome to look on, wherefore the hearts of the ladies were in his hand.

And it came to pass that Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in London, had taken to wife the most beautiful virgin in all the city.

And the fame of her beauty reached the ears of the king, and he disguised himself as a merchant, and went to the house of Shore, pretending to buy jewels.

And when he saw how exceeding fair she was, even beyond what fame had reported unto him, his heart was smitten with love, and he burned to enjoy her.

Wherefore he discovered himself, and took her home to his bed, and she lived in adultery with him all the days of his life.

In his reign was born Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, who lived during the reign of ten kings, even to the days of king Charles I. when he died, being an hundred fifty and two years old.

Moreover he did penance for the sin of fornication at the age of an hundred years.

And Edward reigned twenty and three years, and he died, and was buried in his own tomb at Winfor, and Edward his son reigned in his stead.



EDWARD V.

AND Edward was eleven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England nine weeks and three days, and was murdered in the tower by his uncle Richard, the crooked duke of Gloucester.



RICHARD III.

AND Richard took on him the government of the kingdom, and set the crown upon his own head.

And in order to clear his way to the throne, and secure to himself the possession thereof, he murdered all who stood in his way.

Wherefore the anger of the Lord was kindled against him, and he smote him by the hand of Henry earl of Richmond, of the

the house of York, and he died in the field of battle, even Bosworth field.

Thus ended the war betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster, after twelve pitched battles had been fought, in which there were slain two kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquisses, twenty one earls, twenty seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty three knights, four hundred and forty one esquires, and eighty four thousand nine hundred ninety and eight private soldiers.

And they took the crown from the head of king Richard, and put it on the head of Henry earl of Richmond : and all the army shouted for joy, and they cried out, *Long live king Henry the seventh.*

And the body of Richard was found in the field of battle, and they laid it on a horse, and brought it to the city of Leicester, and it was buried there, and Henry of Richmond reigned in his stead.



HENRY VII.

Now Henry was a wise and politic prince, and he set himself, by all manner of ways, to secure the throne to himself and his successors for ever.

And he extorted from his subjects great sums of money, and filled his coffers, and the whole study of his life was to heap up riches.

To this end he made use of two men,
and

and the name of the one was Empson, and the name of other was Dudley.

And he gave them power and authority to plunder and oppress his subjects; and they exercised all manner of injustice upon them, accusing the innocent of crimes, and amercing and fining them in great sums without trial, converting law and justice into rapine and cruelty.

Now whether it were out of an affectation of state and grandeur, or peradventure that he feared some sudden attempt upon his person, (for he was not beloved of the people) he appointed a band of tall men to attend him, called the yeomen of the guard, which all the kings of England since have kept unto this day.

And in his reign there arose two impostors one after the other, laying claim to the crown of England.

And the name of the one was Simnel, a baker's son; and the name of the other was Perkin Warbeck; each pretending to be
Richard

Richard duke of York, brother to king Edward the fifth.

Howbeit the first was quickly suppressed, and after having been crowned king in Dublin, had the honour to be made king Henry's turnspit.

As to the other, after many honours done him in the courts of France, Spain and Scotland, as a prince of the royal blood, he was at last advanced to the pinnacle of Tyburn.

And in these days a strange disease arose, and was called the sweating sickness; and it continued for the space of a month, and swept away great numbers.

But woe unto you whoremongers, adulterers, and fornicators, and woe unto you harlots and street-walkers, that lie in wait for prey, and spread your nets in every corner; for a disease * hath stricken ye
through

* In this reign the pox was first known in England.

through the reins, and the heat of your lusts shall burn ye up.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, and the magnificent chapel that he built, are they not written in the book of Bacon the historian?

And Henry reigned over England twenty and three years, and eight months, and he died, and Henry his son reigned in his stead.



HENRY VIII.

AND Henry was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirty and eight years, and his mother's name was Elizabeth.

And he gat the love of his subjects in the beginning of his reign by causing to be executed as traytors and oppressors, those wicked instruments of his father, Empson and Dudley.

Moreover he won favour in their eyes, by
spending

spending among them in balls and shows, and sumptuous feasts, those immense treasures which had been drained from them, and hoarded up in the coffers of his father.

And in these days the iniquity of the popedom was arrived at its full height, infomuch that indulgences for all manner of crimes were publickly sold for money; and all kinds of people, how vile and profligate soever, were promised everlasting happiness on purchasing them.

Now the impiety of these things provoked the indignation of Martin Luther, and he exposed the absurdity of them in many books. Moreover he censured the usurpation of the pope, and made a mock of his authority.

Then Henry the king, in the zeal of his heart, wrote an answer to Martin Luther, defending the pope; and from henceforth he and his successors are honoured with the title of *Defender of the faith*.

Howbeit he afterwards threw off the
 pope's

pope's authority, and departed from many of the the errors of the church of Rome.

Wherefore the thunder of the pope was levelled against him, and he was excommunicated; his subjects also were absolved from their obedience, and all the princes of Europe were excited to make war upon him.

But Henry was beloved at home, and feared abroad; wherefore the thunder of the pope was despised, neither was he terrified with all the fiery bolts of his wrath.

And Henry made unto himself a great idol, the likeness of which was not in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath. And he reared up his head unto the clouds, and extended his arm over all the land.

His legs also were as the posts of a gate, or as an arch stretched forth over the doors of all the publick offices in the land; and whosoever went out, or whosoever came in, passed beneath, and with idolatrous reverence

reverence lift up their eyes, and kissed the cheeks of the postern.

And all the people, both small and great, fell down before him and worshipped; for they feared his power.

Priests also and bishops brought him water to wash, and dukes and nobles held the towel.

Howbeit he fell down from the pinnacle of his greatness, and was dashed in pieces even as a potter's vessel. Wherefore let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall.

And Henry was a gracious king, but a tyrannical husband.

And he took unto himself six wives, but they pleased him not; wherefore he accused them of incontinence and divers crimes, and put them away. Moreover he beheaded some, and some he put in prison, and he dealt cruelly with them.

And it came to pass, when a certain priest in one of his sermons defended the king in this matter, that all the women of
the

the town rose up against him, and they stoned him with stones, and drove him from amongst them.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, and all that he did, are they not written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry was a man of great parts and much experience, and could penetrate very far into hidden things; yea, so great was the opinion of his capacity, that the measure of his abilities is preserved in the tower of London unto this day; and it behoveth all men to humble themselves before him, and confess his superior greatness.

And Henry slept with his fathers, and Edward his son reigned in his stead.



EDWARD VI.

Now Edward was nine years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England six years and five months.

And he was a pious prince, and he loved the truth, and promoted the reformation which Henry his father had begun.

Howbeit he was cut off as a flower in its bud, or as a rose in the morning sun ; his days also were as a span, and the years
of

of his reign as a shadow that passeth away;
but his memory smelleth sweet for ever.

And he appointed for his successor the
lady Jane Grey, and she was proclaimed
queen; but the party of Mary prevailing,
Jane was beheaded in the tower of London,
and Mary her sister reigned in her stead.



MARY.

AND Mary adhered to the church of Rome, and she revived the errors thereof, and restored all the ancient forms and foolish ceremonies.

Moreover she was of a cruel nature, and she persecuted unto death all who opposed her doctrines, and her reign stinketh of blood unto this day.

Old men and children, young men and maidens, they also that gave suck, with
the

the infant at the breast, she burned at the stake ; and the fire of persecution was not quenched all the days of her life :

But the vengeance of the Lord overtook her, and she was torn from the face of the earth as a bramble that choaketh the field, and her name is an abomination.

And from the time that she was crowned, to the day which the Lord smote her with sickness, was five years and four months, and she died, and Elizabeth her sister reigned in her stead.



ELIZABETH.

Now Elizabeth was twenty and five years old when she began to reign, and she reigned over England forty and four years, four months, and seven days, and her mother's name was Anna Bullen.

And she was endowed with wisdom from above, and the spirit of the Almighty gave her understanding; she chose unto herself wise and able ministers; she hearkened unto their counsels, and she govern-

ed her kingdom with power and great glory.

The sea also was subject unto her, and she reigned on the ocean with a mighty hand.

Her admirals compassed the world about, and brought her home treasures from the uttermost parts of the earth.

The glory of England she advanced to its height, and all the princes of the earth sought her love; her love was fixed on the happiness of her people, and would not be divided.

The æra of learning was also in her reign, and the genius of wit shone bright in the land.

Spenser and Shakespear, Verulam and Sidney, Raleigh and Drake adorned her court and made her reign immortal.

And woe unto you Spaniards; woe unto you, ye haughty usurpers of the American seas; for at the lightning of her eyes ye were destroyed, and at the breath of her mouth

mouth ye were scattered abroad; she came upon your armado as a whirlwind, and as a tempest of thunder she overwhelmed you in the sea.

Wisdom and strength were in her right hand, and in her left were glory and wealth.

She spake, and it was war; she waved her hand, and the nations dwelt in peace.

Her ministers were just, her counsellors were sage; her captains were bold, and her maids of honour ate beef-steaks for breakfast.

Now the rest of the acts of queen Elizabeth, and all the glorious things that she did, are they not written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Elizabeth slept with her fathers, and she was a virgin; she tasted not of man, neither subjected she herself unto him all the days of her life.

And she was buried in the chapel of king Henry the seventh, and James of Scotland reigned in her stead.



JAMES I.

AND Jamie thought himself a bonny king, and a mickle wise mon. Howbeit he was a fool and a pedant.

But the spirit of flattery went forth in the land, and the great men and the bishops offered incense unto him, saying,

O most *sacred* king! Thou art wiser than the children of men! thou speakest by the spirit of God! there has been none equal

equal to thee before thee, neither will any arise after thee like unto thee.

Thus they abused him daily with lying and fulsome adulation.

And the ear of James was tickled therewith, and he was puffed up, and he thought himself wise; whereupon he began to dispute with the doctors, and to decide controversies, and to write books; and the world was undeceived.

Howbeit a new translation of the bible was set on foot in his reign, and it was executed with great care and exactness, and the same is read by the people unto this day.

In this reign also the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were united together, and he gave unto them the name of Great Britain; and the two nations became as one people.

Moreover he issued a proclamation to enforce the act of uniformity; and of ten thousand pious ministers that dispensed

the word, but forty and nine were found that did not conform.

And the forty and nine who had consciences were suspended; but the nine thousand fifty and one who had no conscience, were continued as faithful ministers of the word.

And it came to pass in the third year of his reign, that the pope and the devil laid their heads together, and contrived a most grievous plot.

And the pope said unto the devil, Where-with shall we destroy him? And the devil said unto the pope, I will do it with gunpowder.

Howbeit the wisdom of James was greater than the wisdom of the pope and the devil, and he smelled out their plot, and prevented it.

And James was glad that he was alive, therefore he appointed the fifth day of the month November as a day of thanksgiving for ever. And bonfires are made, and squibs

squibs and crackers are let off in the streets, in derision of the devil and his gunpowder plot unto this day.

Now James the king was of a sociable and loving nature, and he could not be without a bosom friend, with whom he might communicate his *internos sensus*, and upon whose shoulders he might sometimes lay a burthen which he was not willing to bear himself.

Wherefore he cast an eye of favour upon sir Robert Carr, a gentleman of Scotland, of such exquisite beauty, and so delicate a composure of body, as if nature had framed him on purpose to be a king's favourite.

And the king loved him, and he pleased the king; nor was any man partaker of the royal influence like unto him; all matters of grace and favour passing from the king by him, insomuch that the queen was jealous.

Moreover it came to pass, that on Easter monday, in the year 1611, for his great

service done unto the king, he was created viscount Rochester; on the two and twentieth of April 1612, he was sworn a privy counsellor; on the fourth of November 1613, he was created earl of Somerset; and on the tenth of July following, he was made lord chamberlain; so true is that saying,

Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ?

But this sunshine of fortune lasted not long. Whether the king grew weary of him, as not being so agreeable as when he was first taken into favour, or whether the machinations of the jealous queen wrought his destruction, we cannot say; but being suspected of contriving the death of sir Thomas Overbury by poison, he was arraigned and condemned for the same; and though, through the clemency of the king, his life was spared, he was never after
suffered

suffered to see the king's face, nor to come near his court.

Howbeit the king could not be long without an *alter idem*; wherefore he took unto himself a beautiful youth named George Villiers; and he loaded him with honours, and used him in all respects like unto the other.

And James believed himself a great king, and conceived high notions of the royal prerogative; infomuch that he looked upon the parliament as a troublesome and unnecessary thing; and thought it extremely hard, that so great a king should be bound by the laws of the land, or his coronation oath, or that he should be obliged to call a parliament to make laws, when he might do it alone by his absolute power.

Moreover he approved the book of doctor Blackwood, which laid it down as a principle, that the English were all slaves by reason of the Norman conquest.

With these notions he poisoned himself

and his son, and laid the foundation of those troubles which ended in the ruin of his family.

And it came to pass in these days, that a certain impostor named Richard Hadock pretended to preach in his sleep, in such sort, that though he were called aloud, or stirred and pulled by the hands or feet, yet he seemed not to hear or to feel.

And he continued to do this in the presence of many persons who resorted to hear him; insomuch that in a short time his fame was spread through the land by the name of the *sleeping preacher*, and many were brought to believe that these his mighty preachings were by inspiration from heaven.

Tantum religio potuit suadere foolorum!

But the king discovered the cheat, and commanded him in all places to declare himself an impostor.

Howbeit

Howbeit the race of reverend sleepers continue, and infest the land with large long-laboured volumes of heavy and somniferous lumber unto this day.

And it came to pass in the seventeenth year of the reign of king James, that the wife of his bosom fell sick, and her sickness was unto death.

Then James the king was fore troubled, and he put on sackcloth and bewailed himself; and so great was his sorrow, that he spake not, neither did he eat for many days.

Howbeit he was a wise man, and he said within himself, Why should I be any longer troubled, or why should my spirit be sunk within me? Our tears avail not to the dead, neither do they hear our cries.

Sorrow dimmeth the eyes, and grief withereth the countenance, but the smile of a friend reviveth the heart.

So the king arose, and washed himself, and did eat bread.

Now

Now the rest of the acts of king James, and his wisdom, and his learning, and all the books that he wrote, behold thou mayest find them in the chandlers shops unto this day.

And James slept with his fathers, after he had reigned over England twenty and two years, and Charles his son reigned in his stead.



CHARLES I.

AND Charles was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twenty and two years, and ten months, and his mother's name was Anne.

And he was a pious and religious prince, and wrote many godly books; hymns also and prayers, and sundry meditations were the works of his hands.

Howbeit he did that which wasevil in the
fight

fight of the Lord, in following the steps of his father, and aspiring to absolute power.

And the anger of the Lord was kindled against him, and he caused a spirit of discontent to go forth among the people, and they came unto the king and besought him, saying :

Most gracious sovereign ! incline thine ears, we beseech thee, unto the voice of thy people, and let their cry come unto thee : behold we are a free people, we and our fathers have been free men unto this day.

Wherefore now then are we oppressed with arbitrary power, with forced loans, with tonnage and poundage, with ship money, and with divers taxes imposed on us without the authority of parliament ?

Wherefore is the yoke of bondage laid upon us ? a yoke which we nor our fathers were able to bear.

Howbeit this remonstrance pleased not
the

the king, neither was he moved therewith, except unto wrath; moreover he dissolved the parliament, and continued in his evil ways.

Then the anger of the people waxed great, and they said amongst themselves, The king is ill advised, his counsellors are naught; let us remove the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness.

So they accused Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was the king's prime favourite and chief minister, of divers crimes and misdemeanors; namely, That he engrossed into his hands by evil means a great number of offices and employments, some whereof could hardly be executed by a single person: That he favoured and promoted the worship of Rome: That he neglected to guard the seas and protect the merchants: That he constrained several persons to purchase titles of honour, particularly the lord Robartes of Truro, whom

he

he inforced to pay ten thousand pounds for the title of baron: That he procured to his kindred and allies, and other unworthy persons, many titles and honours without their having done the state any service: With divers notorious crimes and heinous offences.

Wherefore they most humbly besought the king, even for his own honour and the honour of Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of his kingdom, and for the love which as a kind father he bore unto his people, that he would be graciously pleased to remove this person from access to his sacred presence and that he would not ballance this one man with all these things: protesting, that until this great man was removed from intermeddling with the affairs of state, they were out of all hopes of any good success.

Nevertheless their petition was rejected.

Moreover the king was exceeding wroth, and he commanded the petition to be consumed

fumed with fire, and all the copies thereof to be destroyed. And he protected his favourite from the publick rage.

Howbeit he escaped not the hand of justice: for the anger of the lord was kindled against him, and he stirred up the zeal of Felton the lieutenant, who smote him to the heart that he died.

And it came to pass in these days, that great troubles arose in England on account of religion: many being smitten with the tinsel beauties of the church of Rome, went a whoring after her gods, and gave up their hearts unto the lusts thereof.

And forasmuch as many tokens of his love appeared, it was thought that Laud the archbishop was corrupted by her fornications, that he had bowed the knee unto her idols, and lusted in his heart after her abominations.

Certain it is, he was very punctual in observing all the superstitious gestures, the bowings, the washings, the vestments, and all
the

the painted ornaments in which the scarlet whore delighteth.

And he drew many after him, and occasioned much trouble in the land, and much nonsense, and many trifling disputes.

Moreover he was suspected of debauching the king into this lewd amour, and imposing on his royal affections with the paint and patches of this inveigling harlot. Wherefore the people rose up against Laud, and in the fury of their zeal they put him to death.

Now these things were done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, Blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked and they see his shame.

And it came to pass that the whole kingdom was possessed by two evil spirits, the spirit of prelacy and the spirit of fanaticism. And the two spirits strove together with great fury, and the land was involved in blood and confusion.

Howbeit

Howbeit the spirit of fanaticism prevailed, and the king was discomfited and taken prisoner, and committed to the prison of Carisbrook castle in the isle of Wight.

Then Charles lift up his voice unto the Lord, saying, Judge me, O God, and plead my cause against an ungodly nation.

Mine enemies have pursued and overtaken me, but do thou deliver me out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel men: deliver me in thy righteousness, and cause me to escape; incline thine ear unto me and save me.

Cast me not off in the time of old age, forsake me not when my strength faileth.

Mine enemies speak evil against me, and they that lay wait for my soul take counsel together, saying, God hath forsaken him, let us persecute and take him, for there is none to deliver him.

But let them be confounded and consumed that are adversaries to my soul, let them

them be covered with reproach and dishonour that seek my hurt.

Howbeit the prayer of Charles availed not, he was delivered up into the hands of his enemies; and they erected a new court of justice for the trial of the king, and they brought an accusation against him, saying,

He hath endeavoured to destroy the rights and liberties of the people, and to rule with an unlimited and tyrannical power; for which end he hath levied war against the parliament of England and the people thereof, and hath been the cause of all the blood which hath been shed in the land.

Now Charles denied the jurisdiction of this court, and demanded to know by what authority he was brought before them, or by what law of England he could be tried. But they answered him not a word.

Howbeit a solemn fast was appointed,
to

to seek the Lord, and beg his direction in the murder of the king.

Moreover an inspired virgin was brought out of Hertfordshire, who pretended a revelation from heaven to encourage the saints in their pious work.

So they proceeded to this trial, and condemned him as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a publick enemy to the commonwealth of England, to be put to death by severing his head from his body.

Moreover, during the time of his trial, the head of his cane fell off, and no man knew why; wherefore it was thought the cane prophesied of what should come to pass.

And they treated him with great insolence, spitting upon him, and puffing tobacco in his face, which they knew was hateful unto him.

Howbeit he bore with patience their insults, neither opened he his lips against them.

And

And on the 30th day of the first month, which is called January, a scaffold was built before the gates of his own palace, and he was brought thereon, and his head was cut off and shewed unto the people. And some rejoiced, but many suppressed the groans which they durst not utter.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

AND it came to pass after the death of king Charles, that the commons passed an act for annulling the house of lords, and abolishing the regal power as useless, burthenfome, and dangerous; and the government of England was changed into a commonwealth.

And the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, the lord Capel, and many others, who had been of the king's party, were put to death.

Moreover it was enacted, that all who possessed any publick post, should take out fresh grants, and new oaths, to qualify themselves for holding the same.

This grand alteration in the government occasioned also many others. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were abolished: justice was no longer administered

in

in the king's name, but in the names of the keepers of the liberties of England: A new council of state, consisting of thirty nine persons, was chosen for the administration of publick affairs under the parliament: New money was coined, and a new great seal was made; on one side of which was seen the parliament sitting, with this inscription, *The great seal of the parliament of the commonwealth of England*; on the other side the arms of England and Ireland, with these words, *The first year of freedom by God's blessing restored*. And this seal was committed to a certain number of persons, who were stiled *Keepers of the liberties of Great Britain*.

Many also were the changes that were made in religion. Episcopacy was abolished, the common prayer despised; canting and hypocrisy, and doing all kinds of wickedness in the name of the Lord, were the signs of grace; and every one worshipped God after the foolishness of his own heart.

Howbeit

Howbeit the son of king Charles, who had fled beyond the seas, was invited into Scotland, where he was proclaimed king; and he raised an army of eighteen thousand men, and marched into England to the city of Worcester, and encamped there.

And Cromwell with an army of thirty thousand men pursued him to the gates of the city, where he pitched his tents, and prepared to give him battle.

Now Cromwell was a valiant man, and his ambition was great; and behold he was tempted of the devil to sell himself unto him, on condition that he should have success in all his undertakings for twenty and one years.

But the devil is a cheat and a liar from the beginning; and it shall come to pass, that whosoever putteth his trust in him shall be deceived. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

At some distance from the army of Cromwell was a very thick wood, in the

middle of which the devil appointed Cromwell to meet him, and to sign the contract.

And it came to pass on the third day of the month September, early in the morning, that Cromwell arose from his bed, and took with him one of his stoutest captains, whose name was Lindsey, and they entered the wood.

Howbeit the heart of Lindsey was seized with terror, his hair stood up, he turned pale, and his joints knocked together :

And he spake unto Cromwell, saying, Behold now mine heart is smitten with dread, my spirit faileth, and I am even as a dead man, yet I know not for why.

And Cromwell upbraided him with cowardice, and said unto him, Fear not, come on.

But Lindsey the captain answered and said, Thou knowest I am no coward; yet verily, verily I say unto thee, my joints at
this

this time are frozen with terror and astonishment, infomuch that it is impossible for me to stir a step.

Then Cromwell said unto him, Stand still, and attend to what thou seest. And he went a few paces from him, and lo the devil rose up before him in the likeness of an ancient man, with a roll of parchment in his hand.

His horns were in his pocket, his tail also and his hoof were concealed beneath his garment; wherefore Lindsey the captain resumed his courage, and he listened unto them with great attention.

And Cromwell said unto the devil, Satan, why hast thou deceived me? The contract I made was for one and twenty years, and behold thou hast drawn it for seven.

And the devil said unto Cromwell, Seven years is the utmost that I can allow unto thee, take it or leave it.

Then the anger of Cromwell was kindled against the devil, and he spake unto

him with great fierceness, saying, Fourteen years thou shalt allow me, deny it if thou darest.

Howbeit the devil was obstinate, and they scolded together with great fury; and the devil said unto Cromwell, If thou likest not the bargain, another shall have it.

But Cromwell snatching the parchment from his hand, signed the contract for seven years; whereupon the devil in a cloud of smoke and sulphur vanished from his sight.

Then Cromwell returned to Lindsey in triumph, saying, The battle is our own, let us engage this day, for the devil hath given them into mine hand.

But the heart of Lindsey was smitten within him, and he fled from the presence of Cromwell, and he rode day and night till he came to the house of a certain priest, whose name was Thorowgood, unto whom he told all that he had seen.

Moreover

Moreover he prophesied, saying, Mine eyes have seen it, the hand of death is upon him, and at the end of seven years he shall surely die.

And Thorowgood the priest was a man of great faith, and he believed the tale, and he caused it to be written in a book, and the book is preserved unto this day. Yet I would not that thou shouldest look for it, lest peradventure it should be hard to find.

And Cromwell returned to his army, and he drew them up in battle array, and he assaulted the city and took it; and the army of the king was discomfited, and many were slain by the edge of the sword.

Nevertheless he fell not into the hands of his enemies, neither was he taken in their snares: He was beset with dangers round about, but the hand of the Lord conducted him in safety.

And it came to pass that he was pursued into the middle of a wood called Boscobel,

and he got up into a tree and concealed himself, that his pursuers passed by and saw him not.

And the tree is called the royal oak unto this day.

In a barn also he hid himself; two days and two nights concealed he himself from the rage of his enemies; straw only was his bed, and he was fed by the hand of a poor woman with buttermilk and bread.

Moreover he stripped off his royal robes, and disguised himself in poor array; his hands also and his face he dyed with walnuts; a hempen shirt was next his skin, and his outward garment was a leathern doublet: in the night also he fled, in the darkness of the night he escaped.

And he walked from the going down of the sun even till the morning-star appeared, infomuch that his feet were galled with blood.

Many other disguises put he on, and many other perils did he encounter; now
on

on a miller's horse with dusty bags, and now before a country dame on horseback; till at last arriving at the sea-side, he escaped to France in a small vessel belonging to a poor fisherman.

Mean time the power of Cromwell increased, and his glory grew unto the height; insomuch that he set himself at the head of the commonwealth, and was called the protector thereof.



OLIVER CROMWELL,
PROTECTOR.

Now Cromwell was a valiant man, but a great hypocrite; and he humoured the times, pretending to piety, and to consult the Lord in all his doings.

Howbeit his character is doubtful, whether he was a righteous man or a rogue; neither is it determined by which appellation to call him unto this day: Peradventure he was a mixture of both.

Those

Those who speak evil of him say, that he set up himself as an idol, and made the very streets of London like unto the valley of Hinnom, by burning the bowels of men as a sacrifice to his Molockship: that his pretence was freedom for all men, and that by the help of that pretence he made all men his slaves, setting up himself above all that were ever called sovereign in England: that he summoned parliaments with a word of his pen, and dispersed them again with the breath of his mouth: that he took arms against taxes of scarce two hundred thousand pounds a year, and raised them himself to above two millions: that under the pretence of reforming religion, he robbed it even to the skin, and then exposed it naked to the rage of all sects and heresies: that he fought against the king under a commission for him, and then took him forcibly out of the hands of those for whom he had conquered him, and butchered him in the open face of all

the whole world, with as little shame as conscience or humanity.

Thus he is made a monster of baseness, ingratitude, hypocrisy, rebellion and usurpation.

Howbeit there are others who defend him; saying, He was an illustrious warrior, a great politician, a man of the most consummate prudence, and who had the art of making himself both feared and respected: that if his government be compared with those of the two last kings, there will appear a very great disparity with regard to the glory and reputation of the English nation: that he made himself equally dreaded by France and Spain, and the United Provinces, who all courted his friendship with such ardour, that they may be said to have cringed to him beyond what was becoming: that if his ambition led him to aggrandize himself, it also led him to advance the glory of the English name, and the terror of their arms, even
to

to the pitch of Roman greatness: that as to his morals, he was guilty of few of the vices to which men are commonly addicted; gluttony, drunkenness, gaming, luxury and avarice, were crimes with which he was never reproached: and as to his religion, his principle was, to leave every man at liberty, and to persecute no one on that account: In fine, that by his great capacity and uncommon abilities he raised himself to the supreme dignity, supported himself in it with great glory, and dying in peace, bequeathed it to his posterity.

And now behold, he that was a monster is become an hero! Wherefore, gentle reader, out of the two characters here given, thou mayest form such a one as seemeth best in thine eyes, and call him Oliver Cromwell.

And it came to pass on the third day of the month September, the day on which he had signed the devil's contract, that day his life was required of him; that it might
be

be fulfilled which was spoken by Lindsey the prophet, *The hand of death is upon him, and at the end of seven years he shall surely die.*

Now the rest of the acts of this ruler, and the surprizing things that he did, behold they are written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England.

And Cromwell slept with his fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the seventh, and Richard his son was protector in his stead.

RICHARD CROMWELL,
PROTECTOR.

AND it came to pass that the man Richard was presently found to be incapable of the reins of government; he had neither capacity to manage, judgment to guide, nor resolution to hold them; wherefore the parliament took from him the protectorship, and deposed him from the government.

And now the commonwealth was left to drive at random, the government being sometimes administered by a council of officers, and sometimes by a thing called a committee of safety, and great confusion ensued in the land.

And there dwelt a man in the northern part of the island which is called Scotland, whose name was Monk: moreover he was the governor thereof, and a great warrior.

Now

Now this man, taking advantage of the publick distractions, assembled an army and marched to London, declaring for a restoration of the king.

And the people were terrified at his presence, or peradventure they were weary with perpetual changes and commotions; wherefore they agreed to his proposals, and sent messengers unto the king, who was then in Holland, desiring his return.

And it came to pass on the 29th day of the fifth month, which is called May, that the king was conducted in great state to his palace at Whitehall, and all the people shouted, saying, *Long live the king.*



CHARLES II.

Now as many enormous crimes had been committed by men of all degrees, in-
fomuch that it was apprehended great
numbers, not thinking themselves safe,
would depart out of the land; the first
thing that the king set himself to do was to
publish an act of indemnity.

Howbeit, he excepted out of it forty and
nine persons, who had been principally
concerned in the murder of his father.

Nevertheless

Nevertheless only ten of them were executed.

And the king repealed all laws that had been made in favour of a popular government; moreover he restored the ancient discipline of the church, and replaced the bishops in their former dignity and jurisdiction.

About this time an insurrection happened in London, set on foot by a small remnant of enthusiasts, not more than fifty, in order to destroy all the monarchies of the earth.

These mad religionists were called *fifth monarchy men*, who by reading the prophecies of Daniel, and the revelations of John, had persuaded themselves that the time of our Saviour's visible reign on earth was come; and therefore it was their duty to take up arms for king JESUS against the powers of the world, and that no weapon formed against them should prosper,

per, but that one should chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.

In confidence of this prophecy being fulfilled, they declared that they would rise up against the carnal, and possess the gate of the world; that they would never sheath the sword till Babylon (as they called monarchy) should become a hissing and a curse, and there were left neither remnant, son, nor nephew: And that when they had led captivity captive in England, they would then go into France, Spain, and Germany, and bind their kings in chains, and their nobles in fetters of iron.

Howbeit these miserable men were deluded, being cut off in the city by the edge of the sword, even by the train-bands of the city were they destroyed.

Now it came to pass that Charles gave a loose to his appetites, and indulged himself in all manner of delights; and he sent forth his pimps and his nobles throughout
all

all the land to search for the most beautiful women that could be found.

And they ministered unto the king according to his wishes: One brought him eyes that melted with a dying softness, another lips that seemed to say come kiss me; this brought him snowy breasts whose heaving softness swelled with love, and that a shape whose wanton motions seemed to promise bliss luxuriant.

Now the king was pleased therewith, and he was enamoured of them all; and he put forth his scepter unto them, and the land was filled with royal bastards.

Moreover the nation taking example from the court, ran headlong into all manner of licentiousness and immorality. And having seen in the former reign all kinds of wickedness committed under the mask of piety, the least appearance thereof was now thought hypocrisy.

All the wit of the nation was turned to the ridicule of religion and morality.

The

The stage became a school of debauchery ; and even the pulpit, fearing to be too grave for the times, abounded with wit : And whereas before, they used to seek the Lord and implore his direction even in the most trifling affairs, it was now deemed almost superstitious to believe in him.

Howbeit the religion of the king, says a noble * author, was, that which is vulgarly, though unjustly, called *none at all*, namely deism.

But the anger of the Lord was kindled against the king and against the people of England, and he smote the land with a dreadful pestilence, insomuch that there died in one year upwards of sixty and seven thousand persons : moreover in the following year a terrible fire fell on the city of London, which in four days time consumed the greatest part thereof.

Nevertheless these judgments made no impression on the spirit of Charles, who abandoned

* The duke of Buckingham.

abandoned himself to his pleasures, and was carried away so violently by his lusts, that his whole time and his treasures were spent amongst harlots; and all matters relating to the government of his kingdoms were left unto the management of his brother the duke of York.

And Charles was guided by his brother in all things, infomuch that the people murmured greatly. Wherefore Killigrew the jester reported unto the courtiers, saying, The king is very ill and hath got a fore nose.

Then went the courtiers in unto the king and condoled with him, saying, We are sorry to hear your majesty hath got a fore nose. Whereat the king marvelled greatly, asking who told them so? And they answered and said, Killigrew told us.

Then the king sent messengers unto Killigrew, commanding him to come before him: and when he was come, the king said unto him, Why saidest thou, Killigrew,

Killigrew, that I had got a fore nose?
 And Killigrew answered and said, I concluded it must be fore, because your majesty hath been led so long by it.

Howbeit the king liked not the jest; moreover he reproved his jester very severely. And (whether it was thought that majesty was too serious a joke to be laughed at, lest peradventure it should be made ridiculous; or that it was of too dangerous example, as it might sometimes set the whole nation a laughing at the king's expence; but) from that day no jester hath been kept in the king's court, only plain and solemn fools.

Now the rest of the acts of king Charles the second, and his wit, and his gallantries, and all his intrigues, behold thou mayest find them in bawdy novels unto this day.

And Charles slept with his fathers, after he had reigned over England from the
 time

time of his restoration twenty and four years, eight months and nine days, and James his brother reigned in his stead.



JAMES II.

Now James was a worshipper of the church of Rome, he bowed the knee unto her idols, and went a whoring after all her abominations : her bowings, her washings, her sprinklings, her holy vestments, her incense, her ointments, her absolutions, her masses, her crosses, her idols, her miracles, her lies.

Moreover he was a zealous bigot to all the absurd and foolish tenets, which the
cunning

cunning of her priests have invented to delude the ignorant and enslave the mighty.

Nevertheless, when he ascended the throne of England, he made a speech to the people, declaring he would support the constitution both in church and state, as it was by law established.

Howbeit he afterwards thought fit to act contrary to this declaration in every instance, peradventure he made it with a mental reservation for that very purpose.

And it came to pass, that the Lord stirred up the heart of the duke of Monmouth, and he rebelled against him, and entered the land with an army; but he was defeated and taken prisoner, and his head was smitten off on Tower Hill.

Many of his soldiers also were taken, insomuch that the prisons of the west were filled therewith.

And Jeffries the judge was appointed to try them: and behold it was judgment without

without mercy; he looked on them, and they were condemned; he opened his lips, and it was death unto them.

Yea, so great was his cruelty, that when their eyes rolled in the agonies of death, then he mocked; and when their legs quivered in the air, then he sent for musick, and called it dancing. Wherefore let his name perish from the face of the earth, and let all his generation be hanged by the neck.

But woe unto thee O † Kirk! woe unto thee thou barbarous insulter of wronged innocence! let thy sin be detested in all ages and let thy name be accursed from generation to generation! for behold thou

G

hast

† Major-general Kirk was appointed to attend on Jeffries in this bloody business with a troop of soldiers, to keep the people in awe, who hanged several by his own authority, without any trial. It was not possible for the king to find in the whole kingdom two men more destitute of religion, honour and humanity. They were two cruel and merciless tygers, that delighted in blood.

RAPIN.

hast done iniquity in the sight of the Lord, the cry of thine abomination is gone up unto heaven; and it shall come to pass, that whosoever heareth thy tale shall curse thee.

Now the thing which he did was this:

It came to pass in the town of Taunton, that he had condemned an ancient man unto death, and he was to be executed on the sign post of the house where Kirk was sitting.

Then came the daughter of the poor old man, a lovely maiden, her cheeks were washed with tears as a rose in the morning-dew, and the look of her eye was innocence distressed.

And she threw herself at his feet, and embraced his knees for some time in silent grief, and in the utmost agony of heart.

At length, when words could find a passage, she lift up her eyes, still dropping with tears, and besought him, saying,

O save my father! let not his grey hairs
be

be dishonoured with a violent death! alas he is an old man, and hath not many days to live; suffer him to go down to the grave in peace, that my soul may blefs thee.

Then Kirk commanded the virgin to arise, and he looked on her, and his heart was smitten with her beauties, insomuch that he burned to enjoy her. And he spake unto the maiden, saying, Behold now the life of thy father is in mine hand, and I can do unto him whatsoever seemeth good in mine eyes: howbeit, thy beauty hath softened mine heart; if therefore thou wilt hearken unto my voice that I may enjoy thee, I swear unto thee his life shall be safe, not a hair of his head shall be in danger.

Then fell the maiden down at his feet, and bedewed the ground with her tears, and her anguish was very great; and she said unto him, O take my life, my life I will give for my father's willingly; but

let not my lord desire this thing, do not this evil unto thine handmaid: alas! I am a poor virgin, mine innocence is mine only portion. I am besides my father's only child, and his heart is fond of me, he hath no other; and if I do this thing, what benefit shall I have of his life? for behold he will die with sorrow.

And her tears flowed so fast, that she could speak no more; and she continued with her face towards the ground weeping.

But the heart of Kirk was hardened, and his soul was set in him to do evil; and he spake unto the virgin, saying, If thou do not instantly comply, thy father dieth, nay I will hang him up before thy face, and thine eyes shall behold his agonies; and he seemed to be going.

Then the damsel caught hold of the skirt of his garment, and she wept bitterly; and so moving was her grief, that it would have melted any human heart. And she
cried

cried out, Kill not my father! O let me speak! I cannot see him die, indeed I cannot. Here grief once more stopt up her voice, and for some time she could not speak or weep; at length, lifting up her eyes, Forgive me heaven, she cried; father forgive me, I will save thy life, but I will not survive mine honour.

So she yielded unto him and was undone. For no sooner had he satiated himself with her ruined innocence, than he brought her to the window, and with an insulting smile showed her her father hanging on the sign-post.

Transfixt with grief and horror, she suddenly cried out——My father! O my father! what have I done!——Then she sunk upon the ground speechless and without motion: but life, unhappily for her, returned; she awaked from her trance all wild and distracted, nor did her senses ever return to her any more.

Many other cruelties did they commit,

and many other barbarities; infomuch that the land stunk of blood, and the face of the earth looked dreadful with the quarters of men, which they hanged up in every place, as a terror to all that should oppose the measures of this violent and bigotted prince.

But it came to pass that James was so eager in his advances to popery and arbitrary power, that the great men and the nobles, and all the people, were alarmed at his proceedings: wherefore they sent over messengers privily unto William the prince of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, desiring his assistance, to preserve the religion and the liberties of the people.

Then William raised an army and came over to England; and great fear came upon James because of his misdoings. Wherefore James fled from the presence of William, and became a fugitive all the days of his life.

Moreover

Moreover his throne was declared vacant, and William his son-in-law reigned in his stead. This is the grand revolution, this is the epocha of English freedom.



WILLIAM III.

AND William was called the deliverer, in as much as by him the land was delivered from popery and arbitrary power, and the liberties of the people both civil and religious were settled and established upon a new foundation: the prerogatives of the crown were limited, and the rights of the subject were ascertained.

For the lords and the commons of England, on the day that they offered him
the

the crown, explained also the conditions on which he must accept it, saying,

Thou shalt not suspend or dispense with laws, or the execution of laws, by royal authority, without consent of parliament, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not levy money for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not infringe the right of the subjects to petition the king, neither shalt thou persecute or commit any one for such petitioning, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not keep a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, it is illegal.

The election of members of parliament shall be free, and no freedom of speech and debate in parliament shall be impeached or questioned in any place or court out of parliament.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Jurors shall be duly impannelled and returned:

And finally, for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, parliaments shall frequently be held.

And we the people of England do claim, demand, and insist upon all these things as our undoubted rights and liberties.

And William was a wise prince, and he ruled the kingdom with power and great glory; howbeit he had many oppositions, and it was with great trouble that he managed the haughty spirits of the English.

Moreover he made war upon the French, and he led on his armies himself; and the hand of the Lord was with him, and he discomfited them by land and by sea in many battles.

Now

Now the rest of the acts of king William, his courage at the Boyne, the grand alliance that he made, the projects that he formed, and the battles that he fought, behold they are written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England.

And William reigned over England thirteen years and one month, and he died; and Anne his sister-in-law reigned in his stead.



ANNE.

Now Anne was thirty and seven years old when she began to reign; and she reigned over England twelve years and five months.

And she pursued the measures which William her predecessor had begun, in order to oblige king Lewis of France to recall his grandson Philip, whom he had seated on the throne of Spain, and to place
that

that crown on the head of Charles, the emperor Leopold's second son.

Wherefore war was declared by the confederate powers of England, Holland and Germany, against France and against Spain; and Marlborough the general was made commander of their armies; and he marched into Flanders and encamped there.

And the arm of the Lord was with him, and he was mighty in battle, and he defeated the French wheresoever he came: In all the battles that he fought he conquered; and whatsoever town he besieged, it surrendered unto him.

Let Ramillies confess the wonders of his courage, let the siege of Lisle proclaim his conduct; Blenheim shall speak aloud the glory of his arms, and Oudenarde declare his invincible prowess; Tournay also shall remember him for ever, and bloody Malplaquet shall tremble at his name.

And

And great fear came upon all Frenchmen, and upon Lewis their king; wherefore he fought unto queen Anne for peace, and in an evil hour she hearkened unto him: A shameful peace was concluded at Utrecht, and the conquests of Marlborough were made in vain.

Now it came to pass in these days, that the land was divided between two famous giants! and the name of the one was Whiganza, and the name of the other was Toribundos. And there was enmity between the partizans of Whiganza, and the partizans of Toribundos, insomuch that they spake of each other with great bitterness and many reproaches.

And the giant Toribundos sent forth an evil spirit in the shape of a priest, and he called his name Sacheverel; and when he was strongly possessed, he would rave of False Brethren, of Evil Communication, of Passive Obedience, of Non-Resistance, and many other absurdities.

Now

Now the party of Toribundos adored him as a God ; many pictures of him were taken, and prints of his face were dispersed in every corner; yea, so worthily was he distinguished, that the very piss-pots of the land displayed his countenance at their bottoms, and showers of honour were daily poured upon him.

Many hardy champions also enlisted themselves beneath his banners, and fought his battles with a desperate and zealous fury.

Howbeit there arose from the tribe of Whiganza, a viliant hero whose name was Benjamin; and he buckled on him the shield of reason, and grasping in his hand the sword of truth, he marched into the host of Toribundos, and the whole army fled from before him, or fell by his hand: yea so totally were they defeated, that they turned not again unto this day.

Now the rest of the acts of queen Anne, and all her glorious conquests; her piety
also

also to the clergy, and the fifty churches that she built, behold, if thou livest to see them, thou mayest die an old man.

And Anne slept with her fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the seventh, and George of Hanover reigned in her stead.



GEORGE I.

AND George was fifty and six years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twelve years and ten months, and his mother's name was Sophia.

Now it came to pass that the son of king James the second, who had been abroad since his father's abdication, attempted to set himself on the throne of Great Britain.

And there were great commotions in
the

the land, and the spirits of the people were stirred up to rebellion in many places.

And the friends of James assembled an army and marched to Preston: and they were encountered there by the king's forces under the command of Wills and Carpenter, and entirely defeated.

Foster also their general, with the lords Derwentwater, Witherington, Nithisdale, Wintoun, Kenmure, and many others, were taken captive and committed to the tower of London; and the heads of some were smitten off on Tower-Hill, but some escaped.

The earl of Marr also assembled an army in Scotland, but he was discomfited and put to flight by the duke of Argyle.

And now the crown of Great Britain began to sit firm on the head of king George; his virtues also began to appear, and those that spake evil of him were confounded and put to shame.

And behold it came to pass in these days,

days, that a strong delusion was sent amongst them, and all the people of the land were stricken with madness.

They looked towards the Southern sea, and behold a surprising bubble arose on the surface of the water; its circumference filled the firmament of heaven, and its height reached unto the clouds.

And in the midst of the bubble were seen the appearance of sumptuous palaces, fine gardens, gilt chariots, gold, silver, and precious stones, and whatsoever the heart of man could desire.

And the people ran together in crowds, saying, *We will be rich; we will be all lords and princes of the earth.*

Many also disposed of their lands and their houses, their goods and their merchandise, their plate, their jewels and their cloaths, in order to purchase the shadows in the bubble.

Howbeit the delusion began to abate, and whilst they were looking, lo the bubble

ble brake, and all the gay appearances vanished into smoke!

Then were heard weepings and wailings, and bitter lamentations: he whose delusive dreams had flattered him with delicious gardens and a sumptuous palace, awakes and finds himself in a wretched garret, or sweeping those walks which he had planted for himself: He whose gilt liveries had glittered in his imagination, is compelled for want to wear one himself; and he who fed on venison at five guineas a haunch, now dines in Pudding-Lane on a twopenny chop.

But woe unto you managers, woe unto you jobbers, woe unto you the directors thereof! for the mysteries of the land are at your doors; the cries of the poor are against you; the ruin of thousands compel them to curse you, and the vengeance of heaven shall fall heavy on your heads.

Now the rest of the acts of king George, and all that he did, are they not written in
the

the books of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And George slept with his fathers, and was buried in his own tomb at Hanover, and George his son reigned in his stead.



GEORGE II.

AND George was forty and four years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over Britain thirty and four years, and his mother's name was Sophia.

And he was a great warriour, and a wise politician. By the wisdom of his ministers, the courage of his generals and the bravery of his admirals, Britain was brought to the highest pinnacle of her glory.

In

In those days her old enemy the king of the French sought to compass her about, and to place Charles Edward the bastard, upon the throne; but he was discomfited, both he and his army, and they were obliged to run to and fro, and to hide themselves in caves by day, and disguise themselves in women's apparel, to save them from the fury of William of Cumberland and his army. Nevertheless many of them were taken; and the nobles they beheaded on Tower Hill but all those of low estate were hanged on a tree.

But though their counsels were brought to nought, yet was not their enmity against England and against her king abated; for they soon after began to encroach upon her provinces and to carry away her subjects captive.

Therefore was the fury of George and the nation kindled against that deceitful nation, and he seized her ships, and made proclamation of war against her.

And

And appointed William Pitt to be his minister, and the favour of the Lord was with William, for whatsoever he devised, did prosper, and his name filled France with terror and Spain with dismay.

The generals that he appointed over the armies, and the admirals to whom he gave the command of the fleets, obeyed his voice, and acquitted themselves valiantly.

And all the world was filled with the fame of their victories: The cities which they took, the islands which surrendered to their arms, and the ships which they destroyed, shall be an ensample to all future generals and admirals.

And the rest of the acts of king George, and all that he did, are they not written in the book of Smollet the historian.

And George slept with his fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the seventh, and George his grandson reigned in his stead.



GEORGE III.

AND George, the third of that name, was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and his father's name was Frederick Prince of Wales.

And he was a good and virtuous prince, and went not a whoring after strange women; but did that which is right in the sight of the Lord, by taking unto himself a wife.

H

And

And her name was Charlotte, of the house of Mecklenburgh.

And she was adorned with that which surpasseth jewels and rubies; she cloathed herself with virtue as with a garment, and from the poor and needy she turned not away.

And she meddled not with the affairs of the nation (as other queens had done before her,) but looked to the ways of her children. Therefore the people loved her, and the voice of scandal could not raise itself against her. Many women hath done virtuously, but she excelleth them all.

And George loved her above all women; and they begat many sons and daughters; sons that are all brave, and daughters that are all virtuous; so that from the days of Noah even unto this day no king had so great a family and wherewithall so comely to look upon.

But though George was a good man and a gracious prince, his subjects were not
contented

contented and happy: for he put over them ministers who laid grievous obnoxious taxes upon them; and because the people murmured, therefore sought they the more grievously to vex them. Some they put in prison, others were punished with heavy fines, and the laws and liberties of the kingdom they sought utterly to change: wherefore the wrath of the nation was stirred up, and there was great and violent murmurings against them. And many provinces, even all America, raised up the standard of rebellion; and after long wars, wherein the hands of sons were raised against their fathers and fathers against sons, the arms of the Americans prevailed; and they became a separate state. Then these wicked ministers were turned from their places, and others put in their stead: nevertheless they changed not their measures; but sought to exalt themselves both against the king and his subjects; and to strengthen themselves they called

called to their assistance those wicked ministers whom they had formerly bitterly condemned, saying, “ we shall divide the
 “ spoil, we shall possess all the posts and
 “ pensions, and none shall be able to pluck
 “ them out of our hands.”

But the council of the wicked did not stand; for William Pitt, the son of that William whom all Britain before did honour, raised up his voice against them and prevailed; for both the king and the people clave unto him, and they brake the yoke which these wicked ministers had made to bind all the land, and the king banished them from all posts *for ever*.

After those days a great and a wonderful madness broke out among a people in France; so wonderful was it, that from being worshippers of kings, whose backsides they would have kissed, they became in the twinkling of an eye king killers and queen murderers. And all that had the blood of royalty in their veins they did cruelly
 destroy;

destroy ; and whosoever would not take an oath to destroy father and mother, sister and brother, wife and children, if they raised up their voice and spoke in favour of kings, they did wickedly behead with guillotine.

So great was the destruction throughout the land, that many thousand guillotines could not clear the prisons of their innocent victims: wherefore they drowned them in hundreds and butchered them in thousands ; and he who could invent the most speedy method to destroy the human race, was accounted worthy of all honour.

And every good man and every virtuous woman, were obliged to fly out of the land, or to hide themselves in rocks and caves from the fury of Roberspiere and the infernal monsters with whom he overspread the land.

And they made the house of God a repository for engines of their destruction, and banished all priests and religion from
the

the land; and in its stead they set up a whore for their idol, and gave her for a cloak the charming name of Liberty, (a name that is often grossly abused;) and they fell down and worshipped her by day, but debased her by night.

And many were drunk to madness with her abominations, and said, we will exalt her through all kingdoms of the earth; their kings will we bind in chains and their princes with fetters of iron. And they fought out the most wicked men they could find, and sent them through all the earth, to pollute it with the poison of their words, and to get all men to worship the whore whom they set up.

And many of them came into England, and with their forceries beguiled many shallow and foolish men; especially a stay maker whose name was Thomas Paine.

And they made Thomas their apostle in Britain, and he began to exhort all men to rebellion, by telling them they were galled

galled with tyranny and loaded with taxes; and fought to raise up an army of men to dethrone the king, saying, “ come
 “ unto us all ye who are laden with crimes
 “ and debts, hearken unto us and we will
 “ gorge you with fat things. The rich bi-
 “ shoppricks, the fat livings of the priests,
 “ the great estates of the nobles, and the
 “ full coffers of the merchants and trades-
 “ men of London, &c. shall be divided
 “ among you, for LIBERTY AND EQUALITY
 “ shall be established throughout the land.”

And rogues and vagabonds opened their ears and listened to his words; and they began to make pikes and daggers, and other instruments of war, and appointed them captains of fifties and captains of hundreds to train them to arms.

And fear began to spread itself among all good men and peaceable citizens, and sleep almost departed from their eyes, because of the horror of the pikes and the daggers.

But one Edmund Burke being endued
 with

with wisdom and knowledge from on high,
 made proclamation to the king, to his
 ministers and to all the people, saying,
 “ Rouse ye, rouse ye Britons and fellow
 “ subjects ! rouse ye from your lethargy be-
 “ fore ye be utterly destroyed ! even as the
 “ people of France are at this day. A legion
 “ of devils are come over, their eyes are al-
 “ ready glutted with your fat livings and fair
 “ estates, and except ye exert yourselves and
 “ banish them from the land, their daggers
 “ will drink your blood, and the blood of
 “ your sons and daughters, and leave you
 “ neither root nor branch.”

And all wise men hearkened unto his
 word, and William Pitt and other ministers
 of the king followed his council ; and they
 banished Thomas Paine their apostle out
 of the land, and many of his followers
 sent they unto Botany Bay. And because
 they threatened to invade the land with a
 great army of demons whom they called
 redcaps, therefore the wrath of the king was
 kindled

kindled against them, and he made war upon them. And there were many great and grievous battles between them, and fields were filled with blood: for he that was not slain in battle, but taken prisoner, was killed in cold blood.

And when this war will end; and whether the right cause will prevail, or the council of the wicked shall prosper; none of the prophets from the great prophet Brothers (called the nephew of God) down to the washer-woman, hath prophesied.

And of the other acts and occurrences of this reign; how a certain class of men, who called themselves reformers and patriots, were constantly preaching up reforms and changes, and prophesying destruction and ruin under the administration of William Pitt, to get him out, and themselves in, and of the padlocks that were clapped on their mouths, &c &c. are they not corded in the history of the Levite Besham, (and other historians of a day).

Howbeit

Howbeit in them there are many things recorded which we ought not to credit, because they wrote these things to please a party, and not to record the truth.

He that is wise let him refrain from treason and his mouth from speaking seditious words; then shall he dwell in safety, and his seed after him.

But he that is foolish and obstinate, that plotteth mischief against his king and country, to kindle the flames of war in our bosoms, let Botany Bay be his dwelling place, or the New Drop his portion.

And behold the scepter continueth in George's hand, the crown is also on his head; and he sitteth on the throne of his majesty unto this day.

Where, that he may long continue in power and great glory, let us pray, That his ministers be just, and his counsellors be wise, and his captains courageous; so shall he become the terror of France, and the wonder of Europe.

Then

Then we will come before his presence with thanksgiving, and enter into his court with praise; we will be thankful unto him and speak good of his name.

And now behold these are the names of the kings of England, and these are their generations.

George the third, was the grandson of George the second, who was the son of George the first, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the third, who was the son-in-law of James the second, who was the brother of Charles the second, who was the son of Charles the first, who was the son of James the first, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the sixth, who was the son of Henry the eighth, who was the son of Henry the seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the third, who was the uncle of Edward the fifth, who was the son of Edward the fourth, who was the
cousin

cousin of Henry the sixth, who was the son of Henry the fifth, who was the son of Henry the fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the second, who was the grandson of Edward the third, who was the son of Edward the second, who was the son of Edward the first, who was the son of Henry the third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the first, who was the son of Henry the second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the first, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the conqueror, who was the son of a whore.

Thus endeth the chronicles of the
KINGS of ENGLAND.

FINIS.

BOOKS PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY VERNOR
AND HOOD, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

A new Edition, greatly enlarged, and very carefully revised throughout, with upwards of 20 characteristic Tail Pieces, by Bewick—price 3s. sewed.

THE BEAUTIES of HISTORY ; or, PICTURES of VIRTUE and VICE, drawn from examples of Men, eminent for their virtues, or infamous for their Vices, first selected for the instruction and Entertainment of Youth, by the late

W. DODD, L.L.D.

N. B. A few on a fine Cream-coloured Paper, price 3s. 6d sewed.

Opinions of Reviews on the FIRST EDITION.

“ We deem this an useful Compilation, calculated to entertain and improve. The narratives here selected are generally very proper, &c.”

Monthly Review, March, 1796.

“ This is a plan which has been often and successfully executed ; its success is a proof of its usefulness : the present is a skilful and judicious selection, and has moreover the advantages of the improved condition of the art of Printing. An elegant Frontispiece is prefixed, and the whole makes a desirable volume.”

British Critic, June, 1795.

“ The greater part of this publication consists of selections, made by the late Dr. Dodd. The stories, which are promiscuously taken from ancient and modern History and Biography, are introduced as illustrations of Precepts and Maxims, on a great variety of Moral Topics. They are, on the whole, properly selected and related in an agreeable manner, and well calculated to serve the cause of virtue, &c.”

Analytical Review, February, 1795.

BOOKS PRINTED FOR VERNOR AND HOOD.

Printed on fine wove paper, with six beautiful plates,
price 4s. 6d. in boards, or on a fine royal paper,
price 5s. 6d. in boards,

2. **PAUL and VIRGINIA**, translated from the
French of Bernard Saint-Pierre, and interspersed with
Original Sonnets, by

HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

Author of *Letters from France*, &c.

“ This is an ingenious and a truly pathetic Tale,
(taken from pure and uncorrupted nature) of the infantine
affection of two amiable Children. The youthful
reader may here read, and be both delighted and in-
structed; without any danger of being made acquainted
with modern refinements or scenes of intrigue.”

3. **Bewick's KINGS of ENGLAND**, or Characters
of all the Kings of England, from Hume, &c. with all
their Heads beautifully cut in wood, by Bewick. Price 2s.

4. The **HISTORY of ENGLAND**, abridged by
Oliver Goldsmith, brought down to the present Time,
ornamented with 32 Heads and other plates, by T.
Bewick. Price 3s. 6d.

5. **PLUTARCH'S LIVES**, somewhat abridged,
for the Use of Youth, 7 vol. illustrated with 63 cuts.
Price 10s. 6d. bound, with green vellum backs.

6 **WALKER'S GEOGRAPHICAL and PHILO-
SOPHICAL GRAMMAR**, on a new and improved
plan, with a new set of Maps, &c. 8s bound

7 **WALKER'S COMPLETE GAZETTEER and
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY** of the
WORLD; which contains the Names of 2 Thousand
Towns and Villages in England more than Brookes's
or any Author, with a complete Set of Maps. 9s.

8. The **COMMON PRAYER BOOK**, translated
into elegant modern Italian, fine wove paper, 24mo.

9 BELI-

BOOKS PRINTED FOR VERNOR AND HOOD.

9. **BELISARIUS**, a tale, from the French of Mar-montel: a new Edition, with Vignettes, 12mo. 3s. bound.

10. **HISTOIRE de CHARLE DOUZE**, Roi de Suede, par M. de Voltaire, 3s. 6d.

11. **HISTORY of CHARLES XII.** King of Swe-den. From the French of M. de Voltaire: a new translation from the last Paris edition, with Two fine Portraits of the Swedish Hero and Voltaire, 12mo. 4s. bound.

12. **SERET'S GRAMMAR** improved by Parquet, for Frenchmen to learn English, 2s.

13. **La PETITE GRANDISON**, par Berquin, avec Jolies Gravures, 2s. 6d.

14. **The AMUSING INSTRUCTOR**; or, a Key to the Italian Classics. Containing a select Collection of Anecdotes, in Italian and English; wherein the Pronunciation of the Italian is obvious at Sight, by means of proper Characters; with a critical Treatise on the Pronunciation of the Italian Tongue. By Antonio Montucci, L. L. D. 1793. Price 4s sewed.

15. **An ITALIAN and ENGLISH, and ENGLISH and ITALIAN DICTIONARY**, by C. Graglia, square 12mo, new edition; to which upwards of twelve thousand Words and Phrases are added, from the most approved Authors. By Antonio Montucci, L. L. D. bound.

16. **A NEW and COMPLETE DICTIONARY** of the English language. To which is prefixed a com-pendious Grammar. By John Ash, L. L. D. 2 vol. price 2s. bound.

N. B. This Dictionary contains 10,000 words more than any one now extant of the same size.

EDING-

BOOKS PRINTED FOR VERNOR AND HOOD.

17. EDINGTON, a Novel, from Domestic Life, by Richard Hey, Esq. Two Volumes, 6s.

"This Novel contains a simple, domestic, rural Tale; a Tale that does credit to the humane feelings, benevolent affections, and unaffected good sense of the author. We feel peculiar pleasure in recommending it to our Young Readers. There are some scenes in the second volume, which, without being highly wrought up, touch the heart, and, while moving, can scarcely fail to mend it."

Critical Review, March.

18. The DAGGER, translated from the German of Grosse.———2s. 6d.

"This is an interesting and pathetic Tale. A lively method of narration, and a dramatic discrimination of characters may be ranked among the merits of the author—the completeness of the Fable, and its well-timed catastrophe, in the English impression, are merits of the Translator. In point of language, this version is no less unexceptionable and fortunate, than those of the Ghost Seer and Sorcerer.

See Monthly Review, February.

There is originality in the incidents of this little work.—The sentiments are impassioned—the style glowing, and from the *denouement*, some useful truths may be extracted.

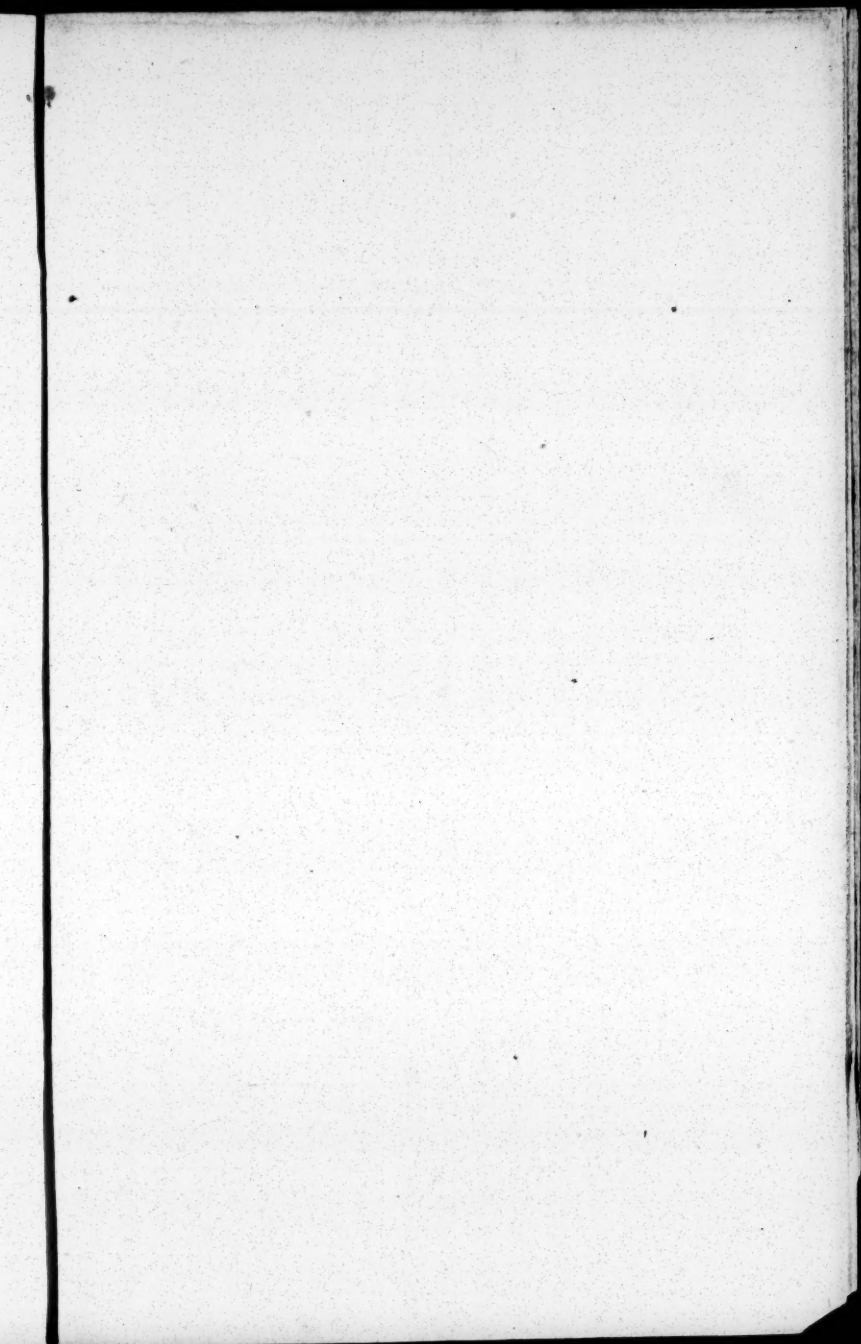
19. The GHOST SEER, translated from the German of Scheller.———3s.

20. The DEATH of ABEL, translated from the German of Geffner, with 4 beautiful designs, engraved by Richter.———4s. boards.

21. TELEMAQUE, a new Edition, carefully corrected from the Paris Editions,

By N. WANOSTROCHT, L. L. D.

to which is added, une Dictionnaire Mythologique & Geographique.—Price 3s. 6d.———A few on a fine Cream-coloured paper, 4s.



inat

